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Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

ANNUAL REPORT

. FOR

MDCCCLXV.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE COUNCIL
OF THE
YORKSHIRE
PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
FOR
MDCCCLXV.

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL MEETING,

FEBRUARY 6TH, 1866.



YORK:

J. SOTHERAN, BOOKSELLER, CONEYSTREET.

1866.

TRUSTEES
OF
THE YORKSHIRE MUSEUM,

APPOINTED BY ROYAL GRANT.

HON. AND VERY REV. HENRY HOWARD, D. D.

ROBERT DENISON, ESQ.

REV. WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT, F. R. S.

P A T R O N E S S

OF THE

Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

P A T R O N S .

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

THE LORD FEVERSHAM.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1866.

PRESIDENT :

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

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THE LORD LONDESBOROUGH.

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JOHN PHILLIPS, F. R. S.

THE REV. W. V. HARCOURT, F. R. S.

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THE REV. CANON HEY.

THOMAS ALLIS, F. L. S.

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ROBERT DAVIES, F. S. A.

S. W. NORTH.

TREASURER :

WILLIAM GRAY, F. R. A. S., F. G. S.

COUNCIL :

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JOSEPH WILKINSON.

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Elected 1866 .. THE RT. HON. THE LORD MAYOR (J. MEEK).

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JOSHUA OLDFIELD.

W. B. RICHARDSON, M. A.

HON. SECRETARY :

T. S. NOBLE, F. R. A. S.

CURATORS :

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY .	WM. PROCTER, M. D., F. C. S.
COMPARATIVE ANATOMY . .	THOMAS ALLIS, F. L. S.
BRITISH ORNITHOLOGY . .	W. RUDSTON READ, F. L. S.
INSECTS AND CRUSTACEA . .	REV. CANON HEY.
ANTIQUARIAN DEPARTMENT .	REV. JOHN KENRICK, F. S. A.
LIBRARY	S. W. NORTH.
BOTANY	WILLIAM MATTERSON, M. D.
OBSERVATORY & METEOROLOGY,	{ REV. W. V. HARCOURT, F.R.S. W. GRAY, F. R. A. S., F. G. S. JOHN FORD. REV. CANON HEY. T. S. NOBLE, F. R. A. S.
<i>under the Care of a Committee</i>	
<i>consisting of</i>	

KEEPER OF THE MUSEUM :

WILLIAM S. DALLAS, F. L. S.

SUBCURATOR OF THE MUSEUM & GARDENS :

HENRY BAINES.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL
OF THE
YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
FEB. 6, 1866.

IN presenting their Report for the year 1865, the Council have to record few remarkable additions to the Museum. The general progress of the Society's affairs has been satisfactory, and what has been accomplished during the past year will tend to render the Museum and Grounds more attractive and convenient to the Members and the public at large.

The land, obtained by the arrangement with the authorities of the School for the Blind mentioned in the last Report, has now been added to the Gardens, the Walls and other fences have been finished, and in the course of a year or two this portion of the Society's grounds will not be inferior in appearance to the parts which have been longer in our occupation. In an archæological point of view this part of the Society's grounds is of especial interest, being the site of the Abbey Choir, and containing a considerable portion of its remains. The Committee appointed to suggest and superintend improvements in the grounds have continued their labours during the present winter with the most beneficial effect,—a great number of old deciduous trees and shrubs, which presented anything but an elegant appearance, have been cleared away or reduced to more moderate dimensions, and their places, where necessary, have been supplied chiefly with evergreens. The Society is much indebted to W. H. Rudston Read, Esq., one of our Vice-Presidents, for the trouble he has taken in superintending these improvements.

In the MUSEUM the principal progress to be noticed consists in the establishment of an Ethnographical room, which will shortly be opened, for the exhibition of a considerable series of dresses, weapons, and other articles, illustrative of the habits and mode of life of various tribes of mankind, which have been for many years accumulating in the Society's possession. The great interest which in the present day attaches to all matters connected with the science of Ethnology induced the Council to repair the cases from which the Rudston collection of British Birds was removed some years ago for the reception of these objects, and although the collection is very imperfect in its range, it will be found highly interesting even in its present condition. The principal object of a collection of this kind, in a scientific point of view, is the illustration of the habits of our remote ancestors by the comparison of those articles of their manufacture which have come down to us, with those employed by savage nations in the present day, and the tracing of relations between the latter by the comparative study of their artistic and industrial products. To render such a collection really useful it should be as complete as possible, and the Council hope that those Members who may have the opportunity of procuring weapons or manufactured articles, especially of the savage tribes of mankind, will endeavour to secure them for the Museum.

The Curator of ANTIQUITIES reports : " Among the additions made during the past year to the antiquarian department of the Museum, the first place in importance must be assigned to the contents of some British Barrows at Arras and Hessleskew, presented by the Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet. They are the fruit of excavations undertaken by Mr. Stillingfleet in the years 1815, 1816, and 1817, and having remained in his possession till the time when he consigned them to the care of our Society, their genuineness is unquestionable. From one of these Barrows, containing a female skeleton, a number of female ornaments have been derived, which Mr. Stillingfleet has added to his donation, along with the contents of a Saxon tumulus at Kilham. A detailed account of these antiquities will be found in the Report of Communications to the Monthly Meetings during

the past year. Mr. Stillingfleet's donation included also some Roman denarii, belonging to the class which Numismatists have denominated Family or Consular coins, serving to fill up some vacant spaces in the Society's cabinet. From the historical allusions which their types and legends contain, these are among the most interesting and instructive in the whole series of Roman coins. The Curator takes this opportunity of suggesting that single coins, or small collections, of this class are often found in the hands of individuals, which if added to the cabinet of the Society would fill up the gaps at present existing in this series, and gain additional value, by being associated with similar memorials of ancient history and art. A list is given below* of some of those Consular coins which the Society does not possess, in the hope that by this means its collection may be made more complete. Other donations to the antiquarian department will be found specified in the Catalogue annexed to the Report. Among them is a large collection of foreign coins, presented by Miss Lloyd, of Peasholme House.

Much interest has been excited by antiquarian discoveries made at Slack, near Huddersfield, which has evidently been the site of a Roman station, and probably represents the ancient Cambodunum. The Council of the Society were appealed to for assistance in carrying out the excavations which are still in progress there, and willingly complied with the application.

The additions to the Collections of GEOLOGICAL and MINERALOGICAL Specimens have not been numerous during the past year, and few of them require special notice. The Philosophical and Literary Society of Leeds presented to the Museum some fine bones of Hippopotamus, found at Wortley, near Leeds, which are of particular interest as illustrating the occurrence of this form of Pachyderm in Yorkshire. A magnificent specimen

* Aburia.	Bæbia.	Didia.	Nonia.	Quinctillia.	Titia.
Acilia.	Bellia.	Domitia.	Ogulnia.	Ruxtia.	Tituria.
Ælia.	Caninia.	Horatia.	Opimia.	Salvia.	Tullia.
Annia.	Coelia.	Julia.	Oppia.	Sosia.	Ummidia.
Apronia.	Considia.	Lollia.	Petronia.	Statia.	Voconia.
Arria.	Coponia.	Manlia.	Plætoria.	Sulpicia.	
Atilia.	Cornuficia.	Mescinia.	Plancia.	Tarquinia.	
Aurelia.	Curiatia.	Mindia.	Pomponia.	Terentia.	

of *Lepidotus Mantelli*, and one side of the Pelvis of an *Iguanodon* were presented by Capt. Brickenden; and Mr. J. F. Walker has again added to our collection numerous fossils from the Cambridge greensand, and especially a series of Mammalian bones and terrestrial and fluviatile shells from the gravel of Cambridge. Dr. Procter has also presented an interesting series of minerals from Finland.

The Curator of COMPARATIVE ANATOMY has to record the donation by Dr. Gibson of a considerable number of detached bones of various species of Moas, probably forming of themselves a larger series of illustrations of that remarkable group of wingless birds than is to be found in most provincial Museums.

The Curator of BRITISH ORNITHOLOGY has to report the addition of only a single specimen to the collection under his charge, viz., a fine example of the Spotted Redshank (*Totanus fuscus*), a rare British species. This is particularly interesting, as having been killed on Clifton Ings, within a mile of this city.

The additions to the Collections of BRITISH MAMMALIA have also been but few, consisting chiefly of specimens of the Dormouse, Harvest Mouse, and other small species, presented by Mr. Thomas Allis.

The general ZOOLOGICAL and ENTOMOLOGICAL Collections have received no additions of sufficient importance to call for particular notice during the past year. The Entomological Curator proposes to transfer the collection of Exotic Insects into store-boxes for the present, and to devote the whole of both of the Society's cabinets to the reception of the collection of British Insects, which may thus be greatly enlarged; he hopes in his next Report to be able to state that considerable progress has been made in its arrangement.

The BOTANICAL Collection is in excellent order, but no additions were made to it in 1865.

The additions to the LIBRARY have been as usual tolerably numerous during the past year, and two or three of them are of considerable value and importance. The completion of Mr. Waring's "Masterpieces of Industrial Art and Sculpture in the Exhibition of 1862," has been received from Mr. J. P. B. Westhead. Mr. Stillingfleet's splendid donation of Objects of

Antiquity was accompanied by a considerable number of books upon antiquarian and topographical subjects, including the British Topography, the Antiquarian Repertory, Davies' British Druids and Celtic Researches, Gough's Catalogue of Books on British Topography, and Battley's Opera Posthuma.

The Council have much pleasure in drawing attention to the publication of the Record of Zoological Literature, which is not only of importance as constituting an era in the study of Zoology in this country, but is also of special interest to the Members of our Society, the portion relating to Arachnida Myriopoda, and Insects, having been written by the Keeper of our Museum, Mr. Dallas.

The Council of the Zoological Society presented to the Library a complete set of their Transactions, from the second volume inclusive, containing a number of the most important Memoirs on Zoology and Comparative Anatomy which have been published in this country. For this valuable donation the Society are indebted to Mr. Dallas, the donation having been made at his request, in acknowledgment of an elaborate paper written by him, which appeared in the proceedings of the Zoological Society, on the plumage of the Dinornis.

The sale of the volume of papers, by the Rev. John Kenrick, published in 1864, has produced about £10, and this sum, added to the balance of subscribers' copies not paid for when the last account was closed, makes a total of about £22 available for the purposes of the Library. By Mr. Kenrick's desire, "D'Orbigny's Paléontologie Française," a large and important work on the Fossils of France, costing nearly £19, has been ordered.

The Curator of METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS reports as follows:—"The mean temperature of York for the last ten years is 47·8 of Fahrenheit. This number is pretty exactly the result of any consecutive series of ten years. The mean temperature of York for the year 1865 is 49·07, nearly two degrees above a mean. In the last thirty-five years, 1834 was the year of highest temperature, 50·2. 1855, that of the lowest, 44·4, making a range of 5·8 degrees. The highest temperature of the year 1865 was 81° in July. The lowest 19° in February,

making a range of 62° in the year. The highest temperature of the last 18 years was 87° in July, 1852. The lowest in that time was 4°, December, 1860, making a range of 91 degrees.

The fluctuations of the mercurial column have been great in the past year, varying from 28·3 inches to 30·7, making a range of 2·4 inches.

The amount of rain for the year 1865, viz., 23·19 inches was nearly a mean quantity. September registered only 0·23 inch, less than the fall of that month in any year during the last thirty-four years. August, on the other hand, registered 5·28, the largest quantity for that month, with two exceptions, in the period above named. These exceptions were 6·59 inches in 1857, and 6·21 in 1845. The mean rain-fall for York of the twenty years ending December 31st, 1865, was 23·395 inches. The least fall in that time was 17·89 inches in 1850, and the greatest 36·02, making a range of 18 inches.

In the last ten years the greatest average fall of rain has occurred in August, viz., 3·3 inches—the least in February, viz., 1·2 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, YORK, 1865.

BAROMETER.				RAIN.		THERMOMETER.					Prevailing Wind.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Inches.	Days.	Average Max.	Average Min.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	
Jan.	30·160	28·330	29·439	1·07	12	39·9	30·6	40·3	52	20	S. W.
Feb.	30·612	28·770	29·766	1·55	12	38·5	30·0	34·3	50	19	S. W.
Mar.	30·281	29·112	29·825	1·18	19	41·5	31·5	35·5	51	26	N. E.
April	30·405	29·890	30·071	1·51	8	58·5	42·4	49·0	70	33	E.
May	30·389	29·436	29·789	1·91	18	60·9	47·6	54·3	74	33	S. W.
June	30·519	29·514	30·110	1·09	4	68·7	52·1	60·4	78	40	N. E.
July	30·364	29·588	29·809	1·82	16	71·2	54·8	63·0	81	45	S. W.
Aug.	30·318	29·388	29·750	5·28	19	66·0	52·7	59·4	73	45	W.
Sept.	30·580	29·870	30·141	0·23	3	68·7	53·1	60·9	77	43	S. W.
Oct.	30·308	28·880	29·519	4·43	16	54·8	42·8	48·8	64	27	E.
Nov.	30·500	28·549	29·769	2·06	16	48·4	37·2	42·8	59	28	N. W.
Dec.	30·726	28·966	30·129	1·06	7	45·1	35·4	40·2	53	31	S. E.
	30·726	28·330	29·843	23·19	150	55·1	42·5	49·07	81	19	

RAIN-FALL, 1865.

	Malton.	York.	Ackworth.	Sheffield.	Settle.
Jan.	1.20	1.07	1.41	2.35	3.30
Feb.	1.53	1.55	1.65	2.13	3.28
Mar.	1.86	1.18	0.64	0.87	1.66
April	1.50	1.51	1.91	1.41	1.80
May	2.72	1.91	2.40	3.55	3.71
June	0.44	1.09	1.56	1.55	0.79
July	1.42	1.82	2.62	1.91	2.82
Aug.	3.42	5.28	2.99	5.42	5.84
Sept.	0.17	0.23	0.29	0.13	0.77
Oct.	4.43	4.43	5.34	5.83	6.34
Nov.	3.35	2.06	1.93	2.76	3.81
Dec.	1.28	1.06	0.46	0.78	1.53
Totals	23.32	23.19	23.20	28.69	35.65

Two years in succession have had a Rain-fall considerably below a mean, as will be seen by the following Table, viz.:—

	1864.	1865.	Means.	Mean of 7 years.	
Malton ..	22.85	23.32	26.20	„	10 „
York ..	21.11	23.19	23.47	„	10 „
Ackworth ..	19.75	23.20	23.27	„	10 „
Sheffield ..	24.36	28.69	31.60	„	10 „
Settle ..	32.60	35.65	38.02	„	10 „
	<u>120.67</u>	<u>134.05</u>	<u>143.46</u>		

With respect to the Accounts of the Society, the Council regret that, owing to the heavy outlay incurred in taking in the new grounds, the income for the year has again been inadequate to meet the expenditure. Nevertheless, the statement of income for the past year is exceedingly satisfactory, and proves that the Society is in a prosperous state. The amount received for annual subscriptions is £734 7s., and for the admission of new Members £58. The amount of Rents received, £188 16s. 10d., is rather less than last year, owing to a change having been made in the periods for paying the rent of the house at the Museum Gates, in order that all the Society's rents may fall due at the same periods. The sum received at the gate for the admission of the

public again shows an increase upon former years, being no less than £241. The Swimming Bath has returned £115 10s. in 1865, being nearly £11 more than in 1864. The only diminution is found in the amount obtained for the hire of the tent, which is only £16 17s. 6d., whilst last year the tent brought in an income of £46 10s.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests having expressed their willingness to assist the Society as far as possible to meet the expenses of altering and repairing the Walls and other Buildings on the new ground, a sum of £31 16s. 9d. has already been received from them on this account, and appears at the credit of the Society.

The total income of the Society for the year amounts to £1495 18s. 11d., or nearly £32 more than that of last year.

On the debit side of the account only two amounts are charged which require any special explanation. The sum of £199 18s. 10d. for expenses connected with the new property taken on lease from the Crown, is chiefly made up by the contract cost (£149 13s. 7d.) of building the new wall and making other alterations rendered necessary by the arrangements with the Committee of the Blind School. The remainder of the sum (£46. 15s.) is for repairs and other work in respect of the houses included in the Society's lease; a portion of this sum has been repaid to the Society by the representatives of the Crown, as already stated.

The amount of £202 5s., charged for general expenses and repairs, which is likewise rather heavy, has been increased in 1865 by the expense of fitting up the room over the Library for the reception of the Ethnographical Collection, and in repairing the roof and skylights over this and the adjoining room which were in a very bad state. The total expenditure upon these objects is £71 10s. 4d., leaving £130 14s. 8d. for the general expenses of the Museum and Gardens and for repairs in the house property of the Society.

The total expenditure of the year 1865 is £1508 3s. 1d., showing an excess over the income of £12 4s. 2d., which, added to the balance of £259 19s. 10d. against the Society on the 31st December, 1864, makes its present debt to the Treasurer £272 4s.

His Grace the Archbishop of York, President of the Society, took the chair at a special meeting held January 17th of this year, and delivered an inaugural address. It was the unanimous wish of the members that his eloquent and instructive discourse should be published, and His Grace having kindly consented, it has been printed and will be distributed along with the Report.

The following TEN LECTURES were delivered in the Theatre of the Museum during 1865:—

FEB. 15.—On the Impurities of Water; their origin, detection, and removal; by W. PROCTER, Esq., M. D., F. C. S.

FEB. 23.—On India, South of the Ganges; its condition and prospects; by the Rev. GEORGE ROWE, M. A.

MARCH 8.—Further Recollections of East Central Africa; by the Rev. L. J. PROCTER, M. A.

MARCH 15.—On some injurious Insects; by W. S. DALLAS, Esq., F. L. S.

MARCH 22.—On some beneficial Insects; by the same.

APRIL 5.—On Bacon's New Atlantis, considered as a key to his Philosophical Teaching; by J. G. FITCH, Esq., M. A.

OCT. 25.—On Submarine Telegraphy; by W. PROCTER, Esq., M. D., F. C. S.

NOV. 8.—On Life in some of its lowest forms; by W. S. DALLAS, Esq., F. L. S.

NOV. 22.—On the Stone Implements of Antiquity, with especial reference to those of the Drift; by JOHN EVANS, Esq., F. R. S., F. G. S., F. S. A.

DEC. 7.—On the West Indies; their physical and social condition; by the Rev. GEORGE ROWE, M. A.

Abstracts of the Papers read at the Monthly Meetings will be appended to this Report.

Nineteen new Members, seven Associates, and twelve Lady Subscribers have been admitted since the last Report, and the loss by death or resignation during the same period amounts to twenty-one Members, two Associates, and three Lady Subscribers. Thus there is a decrease of two in the number of Subscribing Members; but the number of Associates is increased by five, and that of Lady Subscribers by nine. Among the Members deceased, two call for some special notice. One

of these is the Duke of Northumberland, a patron of this Society, a nobleman equally distinguished for the warm interest which he took in the cultivation of science, and for the kindness and liberality of his personal character. When Lord Prudhoe, the Duke travelled in Egypt and Abyssinia, and brought home from the former country a large collection of antiquities, part of which may be seen in the British Museum, while the remainder form a fine Museum at Alnwick Castle. In later years, Mr. Mc Lachlan was enabled by the Duke's assistance to make a careful survey of the Roman Wall and Watling Street, the results of which were published at his Grace's expense. The Duke died in February last, at Alnwick Castle, the restoration of which he had just completed. The death of the Rev. John Lees, which took place in March, is a more direct and personal cause of regret. Mr. Lees was for several years a Member of the Council, and also held the office of Honorary Librarian. He always took the greatest interest in the prosperity of the Society, and on several occasions favoured us with some portions of the fruits of his researches, in the form of lectures on interesting matters of Ecclesiastical History.

Our list of Honorary Members has lost some of its most distinguished names during the past year. S. Hunter Christie, Esq., F. R. S., &c., Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and for many years an Honorary Member of this Society, died on the 24th January last, at the age of 80. Professor Christie particularly devoted his attention to the study of Magnetism, and many valuable memoirs upon this subject were published by him in the Philosophical Transactions.

Another Honorary Member of very long standing, was Sir William Jackson Hooker, a distinguished botanist, Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, who died, also at the age of 80, on the 12th August last. The death of Admiral Fitzroy, on the 30th April, deprived us of one of our most recently admitted Honorary Members: he was elected only in 1863. The Admiral's services, as a scientific navigator and hydrographer, and of late years in connection with the Meteorological Department of the board of trade, are too well known to need more than

a passing mention. Dr. S. P. Woodward, F.G.S., &c., principal assistant in the Geological Department of the British Museum, was elected an Honorary Member of this Society in 1859, the year following his visit to York for the purpose of arranging our Geological collection. Dr. Woodward had been for some years regarded as one of our chief authorities in the palæontology of the Invertebrata, and had received from the University of Göttingen an honorary degree of Ph. D., as a recognition of his scientific merits, only a few months before his death. John Hope Shaw, Esq., of Leeds, who also died during the year 1865, was elected an Honorary Member in 1860, in acknowledgment of his strenuous endeavours to bring about some beneficial co-operation among the Philosophical Societies of Yorkshire,—efforts which, however, proved ineffectual, owing partly to the apathy shown by the Societies.

The Council recommend the following gentlemen for election as Honorary Members of the Society:—John Evans, Esq., F. R. S., &c., a gentleman distinguished for his researches upon the pre-historic remains of the human race, and whose eloquent lecture upon flint implements delivered in our Theatre will still be present to the minds of many of the Members. Professor T. H. Huxley, F. R. S., &c., of the Royal School of Mines, who stands in the first rank of Physiologists and Comparative Anatomists in this country; and P. L. Selater, Esq., Ph. D., F. R. S., &c., Secretary to the Zoological Society of London, whose Ornithological writings and researches in Zoological Geography are well known, and who has a special claim to any distinction that we can confer upon him, for his kindness in procuring from the Council of the Zoological Society the series of its Transactions which they have so liberally presented to us.

The Council recommend the election of Robert Davies, Esq., F. S. A., and S. W. North, Esq., as Vice-Presidents; and as new Members of Council, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (James Meek, Esq.,) the Rev. Canon Jones, Joshua Oldfield, Esq., and W. B. Richardson, Esq., M. A., in the room of the Rev. G. H. Philips, E. Smallwood, Esq., W. Matterson, Esq., M. D., and S. W. North, Esq., who retire by rotation.

THE
TREASURER OF THE YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
IN ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Cr. RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE. Dr.				
1865.	£.	s.	d.	£. s. d.	1865.	£.	s.	d.	£. s. d.
<i>Annual Subscriptions, &c.:</i>					Crown Rents	118	10	0	
Members	644	4	0		Corporation Rent	51	3	4	
Ladies	51	1	0		Rates and Taxes	8	19	5	
Associates	22	0	0		Insurance & Water Rent	18	5	6	
Arrears	17	2	0						196 18 3
				734 7 0	<i>Salaries and Wages:</i>				
<i>Admission Fees of New Members:</i>					Keeper of the Museum	200	0	0	
Paid in full	27	0	0		Subcurator	100	0	0	
Paid by Instalments ..	31	0	0		Servant	20	0	0	
				58 0 0	Lodge Keeper	37	14	0	
Keys of the Gates				49 0 0	Attendant (Museum) ..	13	10	0	
Temporary Subscriber				1 0 0	Do. (Hospitium)	9	12	0	
Composition in lieu of Subscriptions				25 0 0	Collector	7	0	0	
<i>Rents:</i>					Labourers	170	5	0	
New Manor Shore									558 1 0
Property	107	19	10		<i>Interest to Insurance Company, to</i>				
Miss Briskham's house	36	18	0		31st Dec., 1865				74 11 4
Prof Phillips' House .	15	0	0		<i>Interest, &c., to Bankers, to 31st</i>				
Cottages in Marygate .	28	19	0		Dec., 1865				9 9 0
				188 16 10	<i>Museum Gardens, &c.:</i>				
Money received at the Gates	241	0	11		General Expenses and				
Swimming Bath (Gross)	115	0	10		Repairs	202	5	0	
Sale of Mr. Kenrick's Volume	22	10	1		Cost of Walls, &c., on				
Sale of Guide to Antiquities	9	9	0		New Property	199	18	10	
Use of Tent	16	17	6						402 3 10
Sale of Timber	3	0	0		<i>Purchase and Preparation of Speci-</i>				
Received from Crown on account of					mens				7 2 3
Repairs	31	16	9		Library, for Books and Binding ..	25	2	9	
				£1495 18 11	<i>Swimming Bath:</i>				
Excess of Expenditure to 30 Dec.,					Keeper's Salary	30	0	0	
1865	12	4	2		Water Rent	20	0	0	
					Repairs and Incidental				
					Expenses	20	6	10	
									70 6 10
					<i>Miscellaneous Expenses:</i>				
					Printing of Report ..	14	10	0	
					Printing, Stationery,				
					&c.	24	6	8	
					Coals and Gas	62	8	10	
					Expenses of Tent	2	3	0	
					Expenses of Band	17	4	10	
					Expenses of Lectures	12	5	0	
					Expenses of Observa-				
					tory	6	3	1	
					Garden-seeds, Trees,				
					Shrubs, &c.	21	7	1	
					Postages and Petty				
					Expenses	3	19	4	
									164 7 10
									£1508 3 1
<i>Permanent Debt:</i>					<i>Permanent Debt:</i>				
Yorkshire Insurance					Yorkshire Insurance				
Company	£1900	0	0		Company	£1900	0	0	
Due to Five Members,					Due to Five Members,				
at £50 each	250	0	0		at £50 each	250	0	0	
				2150 0 0					2150 0 0
Balance due to Treasurer 31st Dec.,					Balance due to Treasurer 31st Dec.,				
1864	259	19	10		1865	272	4	0	
				£2409 19 10					
Excess of Expenditure for 1865 ..	12	4	2						
				£2422 4 0					£2422 4 0

3rd Feb., 1866,—Audited by us,—W. PROCTER,
S. W. NORTH.

W. GRAY, Treasurer.

MEMBERS ELECTED SINCE FEB. 1865.

1865.

E. Akroyd, *Halifax*.
 John Ayre, *Fishergate*.
 Edward Bell, *Colliergate*.
 Rev. J. F. Blake, *St. Peter's School*.
 Madlle. E. Borel, *Lendal*.
 T. B. Bulmer, *Low Ousegate*.
 Rev. Richard Elwyn, *St. Peter's School*.
 John Hall, *Petergate*.
 Thomas Hands, *Coney Street*.
 Rev. Wm. Basil Jones, *Bishopthorpe*.
 T. W. Marshall, *Marygate*.
 C. A. Milward, *Coney Street*.
 Richard Pearson, *Clifton*.
 William Plows, *St. Mary's*.
 J. T. Proby, 1, *Burton Terrace*.
 Christopher Richardson, 4, *St. Leonard's Place*.
 Charles Seller, *Pavement*.
 George Simpson, 39, *Parliament Street*.
 William Walker, *Lendal*.

ASSOCIATES.

George Brown, 10, *Scarbro' Parade*.
 J. A. Hellard, *Blake Street*.
 C. T. Newstead, *Minster Yard*.
 W. H. Parr, *Blake Street*.
 Mark Smith, *Lawrence Street*.
 J. C. Swallow, *York School of Art*.
 J. G. Smith, *Friargate*.

LADY SUBSCRIBERS, ADMITTED 1865.

Mrs. Anderson, 9, *Heworth Green*.
 Miss Bierley, *Blossom Street*.
 Miss Craufurd, 92, *Bootham*.
 Madlle. Drouet, *Clifton*.
 Mrs. Hotham, *Minster Yard*.
 Mrs. Kipling, 21, *Burton Lane*.
 Miss Knapton, *High Petergate*.
 Mrs. Henry Porter, 13, *St. Mary's*.
 Miss Caroline Swaine, 2, *Bootham Terrace*.
 Mrs. Watson, *Blossom Street*.
 Mrs. Whytehead, *The Mount*.
 Mrs. R. E. Wilson.

RESOLUTIONS

PASSED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, FEB. 6TH, 1866.

1. That the Report of the Council now read be adopted and printed for circulation amongst the Members, Lady Subscribers, and Associates of the Society.

2. That the thanks of the Society be given to the Members of the Council retiring from office, also to the Treasurer, Secretary, and Curators, for their valuable services, and that authority be given to the Council to hold Horticultural Meetings in the Museum Grounds, and to give admission to the Public to the Museum and Hospitium, on Whit-Monday and Tuesday, under the same regulations as last year.

3. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman.

COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE
MONTHLY MEETINGS,
1865.

JAN. 3.—The REV. J. KENRICK described the Roman altar recently presented by Mr. Hailstone. It was found at Wike, near Harewood, where other Roman remains had been discovered. A Roman road branches from the great ridge between Aberford and St. Helen's Ford, near Becca, and runs to Ilkley; Wike lies a little to the north of it. The altar has no inscription, but has a circular ornament, with crossing lines, carved on one end.

Mr. Kenrick next called attention to the rubbing of an inscription on a sepulchral monument, which had been laid on the top of one of the ruined walls of the Abbey nave. It reads *HIC JACET EMA DE BEN*—the stone being fractured. The Rev. James Raine had kindly furnished him with some notes upon it. It appeared from numerous examples that it was customary for ladies, especially those who had been benefactresses to religious houses, to bequeath their remains for burial there. A remarkable instance of this occurs in the will of Jane Chamberlayne (A. D. 1501), who leaves her body to be buried in “the monastery of our Lady without the citie of Yorke, afore the altar of the blessed St. Ursula.” By the help of three deeds in the chartularies of the abbey, Mr. Raine has been able to ascertain that a lady of the name of Emma de Benfield or Benfeld, widow of Matthew de Benfield, of Marton, in Cleveland, had resigned her interest in some lands in Cleveland in favour of the abbey. One of the deeds was executed in York in 1252, and Mr. Raine concludes, with probability amounting almost to certainty, that the fractured stone covered the remains of Emma de Benfield. The form of the letters corresponds with the date which he assigns to the inscription, the latter part of the reign of Henry III.

Mr. Kenrick also presented a copy of the "Gazette Extraordinary of the Battle of Culloden," and made some remarks on it, and on the rebellion of 1745. Although the battle took place on the afternoon of April 16, the Duke's despatch was not received in London till the morning of the 24th—a singular contrast to the rapidity of communication in our own day, when a battle fought at Inverness on Thursday afternoon would be known, not only in London but all over England, at breakfast on Friday morning. In the measures adopted to arrest the invasion, the city and county of York took a conspicuous part. When the news of the rebels having entered Edinburgh was received, a commission was obtained from Lord Malton, Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding, for raising a corps to defend the city. Suspected persons were called upon to take the oaths, and Mr. Francis Drake, having declined, was deprived of his office of city surgeon, and his salary of £15 a year. A reader of the *Eboracum* can be at no loss to discover the Jacobite leaning of its author. A more important movement was the association, chiefly promoted by Archbishop Herring, a man warmly attached to the principles of the revolution, of great energy of character and talent for affairs, and an excellent speaker. At his suggestion a meeting of the county was held at York, Sept. 24, 1745; eight hundred noblemen and gentlemen subscribed the declaration, and £31,000 was raised to equip a force for the support of Government. Part of the Yorkshire troops, under the command of William Thornton, Esq., of Thornville, were in the disastrous battle of Falkirk. To quicken the Protestant zeal of the people of York, a penny edition was published by Mr. Hildyard of a narrative of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. York was then inhabited by many Roman Catholics, attracted to this northern metropolis, whom zealous Protestants charged with rejoicing at the successes of the rebels, and being dejected at their defeat. Few, however, of the English Catholics were engaged in the rebellion. The Duke of Cumberland, though no match for Marshal Saxe, shewed himself an able general in the war with the Highlanders. He instructed the soldiers how to make their bayonet-thrust so as to render the target useless for defence, and drew up his men in such a way that their fire threw the Highlanders into confusion, before they could use the broadsword. The Duke passed through York on his return from Scotland, in July 1746, and received an address from the corporation with the freedom of the city in a gold box. He declined a public reception in the Minster, and a collation in the Assembly Rooms,

but partook of refreshment at the house of the precentor—that now divided between Mr. Gray and Dr. Monk. It had been arranged that he should arrive on the morning of the 24th, but he made his appearance with seven noblemen and gentlemen late in the evening of the 23rd. The Lord Mayor had to send in all haste for the Recorder and such of the Aldermen as could be got together, and the Duke and suite departed the same night for Ferrybridge. Notwithstanding the loyalty manifested by the Corporation, they did not escape the charge of disaffection. A story was circulated, that at the Lord Mayor's dinner in 1747, some one, at the lower end of the table, pulling off his wig, gave as a toast, "Here's to him that has five shillings but wants a crown;" and that another called to the musicians to play the tune of "the King shall enjoy his own again." The Lord Mayor and Aldermen published a declaration that no such toast was given in their hearing, but only loyal ones, as "the King" and "the Archbishop." The sharp crisis of the rebellion, and the military and legislative measures by which it was followed up, put an end to the chronic turbulence of the Highlanders. The Prince came to England again in 1750, but met with no encouragement from the Jacobites for a third rising. A discussion has lately taken place respecting the length of his stay. Earl Stanhope, on the authority of a conversation between him and the King of Sweden in 1783, reported to Horace Walpole by our envoy at Florence, makes him to have spent a fortnight in London. His own memoranda, recently published by Mr. Woodward, shew that he landed at Dover on Sept. 14, and re-embarked Sept. 23. There can be no doubt that the latter is the correct account.

MAR. 7.—MR. DALLAS read some "Notes on Specimens recently presented to the Museum."

OCT. 3.—THE REV. J. KENRICK read the following "Notice of an Inscribed Tablet found at Clementhorpe," and of a large collection of antiquities presented by the Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet:—"The inscribed stone of which I exhibit a rubbing and a photograph, was discovered at Clementhorpe by Mr. Skaife, among a heap of stones, on ground belonging to Mr. Braddock, by whom it is presented, within a few yards of the place where, two years ago, a stone sarcophagus was found, containing a glass vessel and one of clay, evidently of Roman workmanship. A Roman tessellated pavement was found at Clementhorpe a few years since, unfortunately

not in a state which admitted of its removal. I have no doubt that Mr. Skaife is right in supposing that this Roman sepulchral stone had been used in the construction of a wall connected with the convent of Benedictine nuns which stood in Clementhorpe, as indicated on his accurate and beautiful map. Several fragments of Roman inscriptions have been found built into walls in York; one may still be seen in the wall of All Saints' Church, North-street. The one discovered by Mr. Skaife is evidently a memorial by a mother, Vitellia Procula, to a child. The portion distinctly legible reads, 'Vitellia Procula Mater P. P. F. i. e. propria pecunia fecit,' or, perhaps, *pro pietate*, a more sentimental interpretation. The letters A. M., which close the last line, are in a character so different from the rest of the inscription that they can hardly be of the same age. The first line is imperfect, and probably in the original state of the stone was preceded by another containing the name of the son, for we read the letters FIL at the beginning; and if we suppose that they were followed by V for vixit, of which there are traces, then the remaining letters of the line may be read An. XIII., the age of the deceased.

I have next to call your attention to a very remarkable collection of antiquities, found by the Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet, of Hotham, and most liberally presented by him to the Society. The most curious portion of it consists of the contents of two tumuli, one at Arras, on the road from Market Weighton to Beverley, and the other at Hessleskew in the same neighbourhood, which abounds with similar remains—in all above ninety. They were opened by Mr. S. and other lovers of antiquities in the years 1815-16-17, and have since been levelled. In 1850, the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club examined the same ground with no important result except the discovery of a skeleton, the form and measure of whose skull are given by Dr. Thurnam, in the *Crania Britannica*. Although we know from Cæsar and other authorities that chariots were in use among the Britons when they first became known to the Romans, and horse furniture and harness have been found in various places, remains of their chariots are very rare. Sir R. C. Hoare found none in the barrows which he opened on the Wiltshire Downs. A full account of Mr. Stillingfleet's discovery and the contents of the barrows and their bearing on ethnology, will be found in the *Crania Britannica*, Decade II. At Arras, the chalk rock had been excavated to the depth of about a foot and a half, to form a receptacle for the body of the charioteer. The wheels were laid

one on each side of him ; they and the nave were both surrounded by an iron tire, and a horse had been laid between each of the wheels, their size not exceeding 13 hands, corresponding in this respect with other skeletons of the British horse, as well as the testimony of the ancients. The heads of two boars were found near the charioteer's head. Portions of the harness were also found, composed of iron plated with copper coated with green. The diameter of the wheels, which was only 2 ft. 8 in., shows that the British chariot was of light construction, corresponding with the size of the horses. In the Hessleskew barrow, besides the wheels and horse trappings, a shield with bosses was found, and two boars' tusks were placed on the body ; the tine of a deer, polished and carved, had a pattern engraved on its thick end. The motive of burying arms with chariots and horses, along with deceased warriors, may be variously conceived. Virgil (*Æn.* 6, 485) describes Idæus, the charioteer of Priam, in the shades, as 'etiam currus, etiam arma tenentem'; and the same author says of the heroes in the Elysian Fields, 'Quæ gratia currûm, Armorumque fuit vivis, quæ cura nitentes Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos.' Probably in a rude state of society it may have been supposed that the objects placed beside a deceased person might really be of use to him in another world. Customs, especially religious customs, long survive the belief in which they originate, and therefore we cannot absolutely infer the existence of the belief from the continuance of the custom, which dwindles away at last into a mere symbol, like the arms placed on a soldier's coffin, or the shooting of his charger. Doubts have been raised in regard to the remains of horse furniture found at Stanwick and Polden Hill, whether they might not have belonged to the Roman auxiliary cavalry. But neither at Stanwick, nor at Arras and Hessleskew has any trace of the Romans been found, in coins or pottery, and as the German auxiliaries did not fight in chariots, it is clear these remains cannot have belonged to them. The similarity of the horse furniture to that found in places of Roman sepulture, near the Rhine, is easily explained by the supposition that the articles in question were imported from the continent. I have no doubt, therefore, that we have here the graves of Brigantian chiefs, but probably of the Roman times. In another barrow at Hessleskew, which was opened by Mr. Stillingfleet, was found a miniature bronze celt, no doubt worn as an ornament by the lady who had been interred there, as it has a pin connecting it with a blue glass bead. Only one other

example of such an ornament has been found. In the Arras ground, besides the grave of the charioteer, was found a barrow containing a female skeleton, accompanied by a number of female ornaments, a hundred beads of glass or vitrified paste, and, of unusual beauty, a ring of amber, and a round ornament, which appears to have been worn as a pendant from the neck; bracelets, tweezers, a fibula, and a pin. The only article of gold which these excavations produced was a ring, very pure, weighing 3 dwts. 21 grains, and of elegant workmanship.

Besides the antiquities from Arras and Hessleskew, we are indebted to Mr. Stillingfleet for some Saxon antiquities from Kilham, among which are several brooches of large size, closely resembling those from the Driffeld tumulus in the Hospitium. It is to be hoped that the noble example of Mr. Stillingfleet will be followed by other discoverers and collectors of Yorkshire antiquities. It might be invidious to urge the claims of our own as a county museum against those of local institutions of the same kind; but where no such repository exists, in which antiquarian collections may be secured against the risk of dispersion, or of falling into the hands of those by whom they would be neglected and lost, it is greatly to be desired that they should be placed under the guardianship of a Society by which they will be valued and preserved, and beside objects of a similar kind, by comparison with which their true nature may be illustrated."

Nov. 7.—The REV. J. KENRICK read a "Notice of some Roman Silver Coins, presented by the Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet." He said—The Roman silver denarii, presented to the Society by the Rev. Mr. Stillingfleet, are chiefly of the class called *Numi Familiarum*. They derive their name from the circumstance of their being inscribed with the name of the gens to which the mint-master (*triumvir* or *quatuorvir monetarius*) or other public officer by whom they were struck belonged. The name, indeed, is not very correct, for of the three names which every Roman of family bore, as Publius Cornelius Scipio, the second is the name of the gens, the third of the family. But as we have no English word which exactly answers to gens, the coins in question have been called family coins. Their special interest arises from the circumstance, that as the spirit of republicanism forbade any individual to put his own head on the public coinage, the obverse exhibits the head of Rome, or some deity, while the reverse is occupied by

some device allusive to the history of the gens to which the striker of the piece belonged. Hence they not only confirm or supply historical tradition, but give us a great amount of information respecting customs, mythology and religious rites, armour and costume. Those presented by Mr. Stillingfleet are of types not previously in our cabinet. 1. The first is a coin of M. Porcius Læca. On the obverse is the head of Rome with X (denarius); on the reverse a figure placing a pileus, the emblem of liberty, on the head of another figure, while behind stands a boy with rods in his hand. This alludes to the celebrated Porcian law, by which it was forbidden to scourge with rods a Roman citizen. In another coin of Læca in our collection Liberty is represented as holding a pileus in her right hand. The enactment of the Porcian law is recorded by Livy (x. 4), and it is alluded to by Cicero in his fifth oration against Verres, where he mentions it, as one of the greatest of his enormities, that he had caused a Roman citizen to be beaten with rods at Messina, the sufferer all the time exclaiming "Civis Romanus sum." It was to the Porcian law that St. Paul alluded (Acts xvi. 37), "They have beaten us openly uncondemned being Romans;" and (xxii. 25) "Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman and uncondemned?" The words of Cicero, who, in his oration for Rabirius, says that the Porcian law had "removed the rod from the back of a Roman citizen," have been interpreted as if scourging him had been absolutely forbidden. But the words of St. Paul indicate that it was only forbidden to scourge him before trial. And this is confirmed by other coins of Porcius Læca, in which the exergue has "Provoco,"—I appeal. The tribune who proposed the law lived 197 B. C., but the coin is probably not older than the time of Cicero and the Catilinarian conspiracy, in which a Læca was concerned. 2. A denarius of C. Valerius Flaccus. Obverse, a head of victory winged, a star; reverse, C. Val. Flv. Imperator ex S. C. (Senatus Consulto.) In the centre a legionary standard surmounted by an eagle; on either side two standards, one inscribed H, the other P. The Roman armies were divided into three ranks; the Hastati, who were in front, the Principes, who stood next, and the Trieres in the rear, who had the charge of the eagle. Thus the entire infantry are represented by the three standards, the Trieres by the eagle, the others by the letters H and P. For some military exploit Valerius Flaccus had been saluted Imperator by his army, and the Senate by decree had confirmed the title. His victory was probably gained in Spain. Cicero, in his

oration for Quinctius, mentions an Imperator of that name as holding command in Gaul. 3. A denarius of Titus Veturius. Obverse, a head of Rome helmeted, with the legend Ti. Vet. and X. ; reverse, Roma. Two men with spears, between whom kneels a third, having a young pig on his lap. It was the custom of the Romans, in making a peace, to sacrifice a pig, its skull being split by the *fetialis*, according to traditional usage, with a sharp flint, the contracting parties indicating their participation by touching the victim. Such a transaction is here represented. It is not easy to say what the treaty was, perhaps that which ended the Social war between the Romans and their Italian allies, B. C. 90. 4. A denarius of Caius Lentulus, of the gens Cornelia. Obverse, head of the youthful Hercules, with lion's skin and club, a shield, and the letter theta ; reverse, Victory offering a wreath to a military figure ; in the exergue, Lent. Mar. F. (Marcelli filius.) As the military person has a mural crown, it is supposed the coin was struck on occasion of the capture of a city, but the particular event is not known. 5. Is a denarius of elegant execution ; on the obverse, a laureated head ; on the reverse, Victory in a quadriga. The quadriga and the biga appear to have been the stamp of the first silver coinage of the Romans, issued shortly before the first Punic war. The standard having been subsequently debased, the denarii with this stamp were more highly valued, and Hannibal, after the battle of Cannæ, stipulated that the ransom of his prisoners should be paid in "numi quadrigati." 6. The Dioscuri on horseback, two stars above their heads ; below, a trident ; in the exergue, Roma. 7. Coin of Domitian as Cæsar in his sixth consulship, A. D. 77. The proper consuls of the year were his father Vespasian, and his brother Titus ; he was an honorary consul (suffectus), and his colleague was Julius Agricola, who, on the expiration of his year of office, was appointed to the command in Britain. The reverse exhibits two joined hands, and a military standard planted on the prow of a vessel, and surmounted by a wreath and an eagle. 8. Coin of Hadrian, in his third consulship, A.D. 119. 9. Coin of Philippus (pater) ; on the reverse four standards and the legend Fides Exercitus. 10. Coin of Severus, found outside Micklegate Bar. Mr. Stillingfleet's donation includes coins found at Dryham, near North Cave, at Spaldington, near Howden, at Market Weighton, and at Goodmanham. None of them are of any great amount, but I think it well to record them, as they may help to solve that, as yet, doubtful problem, the Roman occupation of Yorkshire.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Brickenden, Capt. (<i>York</i>)	A fine specimen of <i>Lepidotus Mantelli</i> , from the Wealden at Lewes. Ilium of an <i>Iguanodon</i> , from Lewes.
Campbell, Mr. R. (<i>Halifax</i>)	Fossils from the Coal Measures, near Halifax.
Gibson, J. H., Esq., M. D.	Fossils from New Zealand.
Procter, W. Esq., M. D. . . .	Minerals from Finland.
Society, Leeds Philosophical and Literary }	Bones of <i>Hippopotamus</i> , from Wortley, near Leeds.
Stillingfleet, Rev. E. W. (<i>Hotham</i>) }	Various Fossils.
Walker, J. F., Esq. (<i>Gilly- gate</i>) }	Fossils from the Upper Greensand of Cambridge and the Oxford Clay of St. Ives. Fossil Bones and Shells from the Gravel, near Cambridge.

ZOOLOGY.

Allis, Thomas, Esq.	A Dormouse. A Harvest Mouse. A Long-Tailed Field-Mouse. A Warbling Grass Parakeet (<i>Euphema undulata</i>).
Cooke, Rev. R. B.	A Red-Winged Starling. A Great Weaver Bird.
Gatty, Mrs. Alfred	Four specimens of <i>Echinus lividus</i> , from Nice, and specimens of the jaws of the same species.
Gibson, J. H., Esq., M. D.	Bones of several species of <i>Dinornis</i> , from New Zealand.

- Graham, Mr. D. Model of the Egg of *Æpyornis maximus*,
the gigantic extinct Bird of Mada-
gascar.
- Morris, Rev. F. O. (*Nun-* }
burnholme) } Three specimens of *Calosoma inquisitor*.
- Read, W. H. R., Esq. .. A young Black-Headed Gull (*Larus*
ridibundus).
A variety of the Egg of the Black-
Headed Gull.
A Narwhal's Tusk.
A Buffalo's Horn.
- Reed, Wm., Esq. (*Blake* }
Street) } A Model of the Egg of *Æpyornis*
maximus.
- Shortt, Mr. T. (*Fulham*) .. Numerous Insects and Shells from
Australia.
- Swallow, Mr. M. (*Nunburn-* }
holme) } Two Young Squirrels.
-

BOTANY.

- Read, Miss (*Leamington*) .. Section of the Stem of a Tree-fern
(*Cybotium Billardieri*).
- Whitaker, W. W., Esq. } Specimen of part of an Elm Tree
(*Breckamore, Ripon.*) .. } which had grown over an Iron
Chain.
-

ANTIQUITIES.

- Braddock, Mr. J. An inscribed Stone Tablet from Cle-
menthorpe.
- Carbert, Mr., *Bishopthorpe* A Roman Stone Altar, found near
Bishopthorpe.
- Evans, John, Esq. (*Hemel* }
Hempstead) and (the late) } Specimens of Chipped Flints from
Henry Christie, Esq. .. } Pressigny-le-Grand.
- Henderson, J., Esq. (*Castle* }
Howard) } Statuette Group in Alabaster.
- Lloyd, Miss (*Peasholme* }
House) } Numerous Silver and Copper Coins,
Medals, &c.

Lloyd, Miss, (<i>Peasholme House</i>)	} Two Porcelain Figures from Egypt. Old Documents.
Nicholson, Mr. J. (<i>Bootham</i>)	Fragments of Samian Ware, found at his house in Bootham.
Robinson, Rev. John	A Millstone of Grit, found in St. Lawrence Churchyard.
Stillingfleet, Rev. E. W. (<i>Hotham</i>)	} A large collection of objects of Antiquity, Coins, Medals, Seals, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lloyd, Miss (<i>Peasholme House</i>)	} A Pair of Slippers. A Vase and Paper-weight of Serpentine, from Carlsbad. A Rosary, from Brazil.
Read, W. H. R., Esq.	Five pairs of North American Moccasins. Specimens of Weapons. Walking Stick, made from Wood of the Royal George. A Chinese Compass. Two Chinese Boxes.

GARDENS.

Hipsley, Mr. H.	Seeds from Himalaya Mountains.
Simpson, W., Esq., (<i>Clifton</i>)	Ten packets of Seeds from Geelong.
Wake, Capt., B. A.	Thirty-six varieties of Chinese Flower Seeds.

LIBRARY.

Admiralty, The Lords Commissioners of the	} Greenwich Observations for 1863.
Association, British, for the Advancement of Science	} Report for 1864.

- The Author Remarks upon a Staffordshire Clogg Almanack; by J. Barnard Davis, M. D., F. S. A.
- The Author Dutch Anthropology; by the same.
- The Author An Account of the Opening of some Barrows on the Wolds of Yorkshire; by the Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet, M. A.
- The Author Antiquités Celtiques et Antédiluvien-
nes, Tome III.; by M. Boucher de
Perthes.
- The Author De l'homme antédiluvien et de ses
œuvres; by the same.
- The Author De la femme dans l'état social; by
the same.
- The Author Sur la mâchoire humaine de Moulin-
Quignon; by the same.
- The Author List of the Diatomaceæ of Hull; by
George Norman.
- Boucher de Perthes, M. } Mémoires de la Société d'émulation
(*Abbeville*) } d'Abbeville, Première partie.
- Dallin, Mrs., the Represen- } Smeaton's Narrative of the Building
tatives of the late } of Eddystone Lighthouse.
- Foster, J. L., Esq. Travels in Europe and the East; by
the late J. L. Tasker.
- India, Geological Survey of Annual Report for 1863—64.
Memoirs, vol. iii., part 2, and vol. iv.,
part 2.
- Institution, Royal, of Great } Proceedings, vol. iv., parts 3—6.
Britain }
- Kenrick, Rev. John, M. A. The Extraordinary Gazette of the
Battle of Culloden.
- Lloyd, Miss, (*Peasholme } The first volume of "The Works of
House*) } that Faithful and Worthie Minister
of Christ, Mr. W. Perkins" (1608).
- Morris, Rev., F. O., (*Nun- } The Lepidopterist's Indicator; by B.
burnholme*) } B. Brockett.
- The Accentuated List of British
Lepidoptera; by the Entomological
Societies of Oxford and Cambridge.

- Morris, Rev. F. O., (*Nunburnholme*) } A List of British Tineina; by H. T. Stainton.
 Two Lists of British Lepidoptera.
- Paddison, Mr. W. Miller's Gardener's Dictionary.
- Read, W. H. Rudston, Esq. Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London, vols. i.—vii., and second series, vols. i.—iii.
 Linnæi Systema Naturæ, ed. xiii., curâ Gmelin, 9 vols.
 Linnæi Species Plantarum, 2 vols.
 Proceedings of the Scientific Committee of the Zoological Society, 1830—1832.
 Proceedings of the Zoological Society, parts 1—3.
 Donovan's British Insects, vols. i. and ii.
 Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society, vol. iv., nos. 30—35.
- Simonides, M. K. Ορθοδοξων Ἑλλήνων Θεολογικαὶ Γραφαὶ Τεσσαρες.
 Δειψανα Ιστορικα.
 The Periplus of Hanno.
- Society, Chemical Journal for 1865.
- Society, Geological and Polytechnic of the West }
 Riding } Report for 1863—64.
- Society, Halifax Literary and Philosophical } Report for 1864.
- Society, Leeds Philosophical and Literary } Report for 1863—64, and 1864—65.
 Lecture on the Early History of Leeds; by Thomas Wright, F. S. A.
- Society, Royal, of Edinburgh Transactions, vol. xxiii., part 3.
 Proceedings for 1863 and 1864.
- Society, Royal Geographical } On the Exploration of the North Polar Region; by Capt. Sherard Osborn.
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Presented
13 MAR 1886

